

Editorial Opinion

University Welcomes State Budget Excess

Every cent of the extra money that the University may get from the state as a result of surplus revenues will undoubtedly come in handy.

An extrapolation of the existing revenue surplus seems to indicate that Penn State will receive about \$400,000 more than the \$20 million allocation approved by the state legislature. However, this is still \$3.6 million less than the sum requested by President Walker.

Although the additional \$400,000 will be welcomed by the administration, the means by which these funds will be made available to the University could establish a dangerous and unwise precedent that would make the state's educational needs dependent on fluctuations in the economy.

The educational responsibilities of a state government should be met regardless of changes in the state of the economy.

This year's set-up, which calls for the allotment of certain surplus funds to Penn State, could establish a precedent whereby more and more of this University's budget, already susceptible to the whims of politicians in Harrisburg, would become dependent on variable quantities.

Such a possibility emphasizes the already urgent need for the adoption of a state master plan for higher education.

Charles H. Boehm, superintendent of public instruction, outlined preliminary proposals for such a master plan two weeks ago. We urge an intense followup to these proposals to insure that this "step in the right direction" doesn't become just another "valiant but vain effort" to improve Pennsylvania's education.

A Student-Operated Newspaper
57 Years of Editorial Freedom

The Daily Collegian

Successor to The Free Lance, est. 1887

Published Tuesday through Saturday morning during the University year. The Daily Collegian is a student-operated newspaper. Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1934 at the State College, Pa. Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Mail Subscription Price: \$4.00 a year. Mailing Address - Box 261, State College, Pa.

Member of The Associated Press

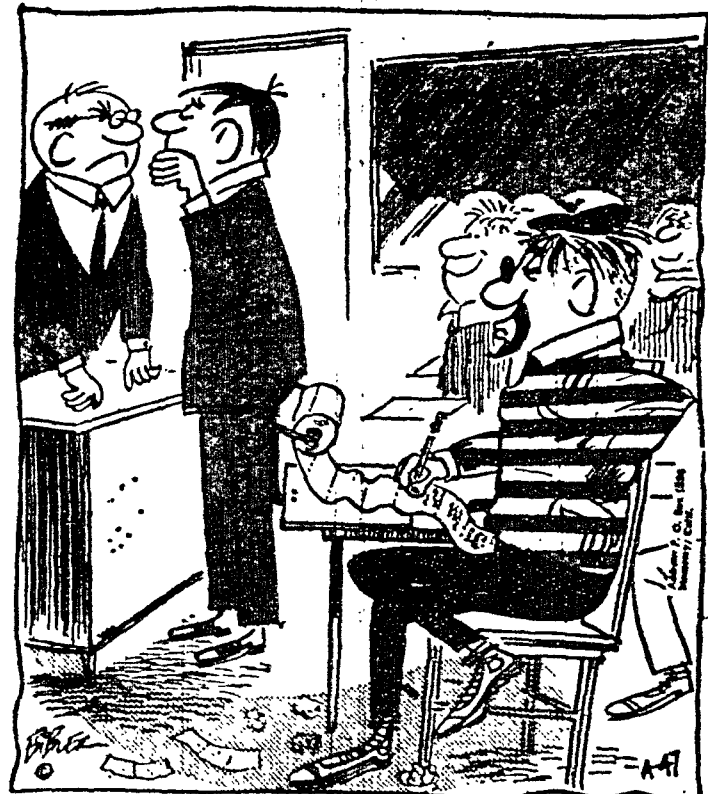
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Little Man on Campus by Dick Bibler



"HE'S NOT REALLY HARD UP FOR PAPER - IT'S JUST RUGGADO'S WAY OF SUGGESTING YOU TAKE MORE TIME IN PREPARING FOR YOUR LECTURES"

U.N. Bond Purchase Hurts Soviets

by Joel Myers

President Kennedy's proposal that the U.S. purchase half of the U.N. \$200 million bond issue now has an excellent chance of being approved by Congress.

Despite widespread Congressional opposition to the purchase of U.N. bonds earlier in this session, it now appears that Kennedy will be given full authority to buy the U.N. bonds by a significant majority in both houses of Congress.

The U.N. bond issue has been necessitated because 69 nations including the Soviet

Union, France, Italy and Belgium have defaulted on their assessments for special operations in the Congo and Middle East.

According to the U.N. plan, first proposed by Secretary-General U Thant, bonds will be issued in an amount that would cover the deficit produced by these military operations.

The funds required for the ammortization of these bonds would be included in regular annual assessments.

This plan, if given favorable approval by the World Court, would actually force all delinquent countries to finance the special operations or face loss of their voting privileges.

The U.N. charter provides that if any member is in arrears on the regular budget for an amount that equals or ex-

ceeds the amount for two full years, it shall have no vote in the General Assembly.

Because the bond issue would be repaid out of the regular U.N. budget, the U.S. contribution for the peace-making operations would be reduced from its present share of about 47.5 per cent to 32 per cent.

But, perhaps far more important than any eventual monetary saving would be the Soviet diplomatic defeat that would result from the success of the U.N. bond issue. More than 20 countries have agreed to purchase part of the bond issue.

The Soviet Union has vigorously opposed the expanded role of the U.N., which began with its precedent-setting action in Korea.

The Congo operation, which has prevented the infiltration of communist influence into central Africa, has also been energetically opposed.

If the U.N. could be stripped of its ability to settle disputes by armed force, a strong block to Sino-Soviet expansion and influence would be removed from the world balance of power.

The Soviet Union has made several efforts to cripple the U.N. The most recent of these took the form of the "troika" plan, which would have rendered the office of Secretary General powerless.

All efforts by the Soviets to disable the U.N.'s effectiveness have been defeated by the combined efforts of the U.S., its allies and many neutral countries.

Although the U.S. must not consider the U.N. as the primary arm of its foreign policy, it is important that we continue to realize that the U.N. does represent a significant force in world politics.

The United Nation's military might is inconsequential against the background of the world's fantastic armament stockpiles, but the support of the world organization by powerful countries tends to give the military force of the world organization a power far beyond the capabilities of its weapons.

Several U.N. critics have argued that the larger nations in general and the U.S. in particular are being discriminated against because their votes are worth no more than those of tiny nations.

Although this is true, and perhaps unfair, it should be realized that it was primarily the Soviet fear of alienating these "powerless" countries that prevented it from vetoing the appointment of U Thant on the death of Dag Hammarskjold.

The success of the U.N. bond issue, first proposed by U Thant, may raise the prestige of the Secretary-General to a new high, which could again pressure the Soviets into scuttling their "troika" plan when the election for secretary-general comes up next year.

Interpreting

Red Farm Failure May Affect Policies

By J. M. ROBERTS

Associated Press News Analyst

American experts are now estimating that the general failure of the Communist agricultural system, worst in Red China but prevalent throughout the bloc, is having or will soon have an effect on the bloc's military position and influence on the outside world.

Ways and means of turning the situation to the advantage of the non-Communist front in the cold war are being considered. There is also wonderment whether it may produce desperation policies in Moscow and Peiping.

The late Wendell Willkie once remarked that the principal thing wrong with communism was that it wouldn't work. Certainly it has not worked with regard to agriculture, and in industry Red China's great leap forward has turned out to be a few toddling steps.

In the Soviet too, the world is beginning to realize that industrialization may be more the product of natural 20th century growth in the footsteps of more modern nations, rather than a result of communism.

Despite all the bragging, the Soviet economy is still under extreme pressure because there is more money than consumer goods on which to spend it. The improvements which appeared two years ago have not kept pace, and American visitors now call the situation extremely drab.

Certainly it is a fact that in the five years before World

War I, Russian industrialization advanced far more rapidly under the czar than it does today. The 1909-14 gains, produced in part by an audience in liberal thought regarding labor after the 1905 revolution, have been estimated at 50 per cent.

The idea that totalitarian government could be put on the defensive with their own people through offers of food gifts is now getting greater attention.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has suggested such gifts through an organization similar to the one which Herbert Hoover established for Russia after World War I, supervised by American relief teams.

He pointed out that by selling to the dictators, as some of America's Allies have been doing in Red China, the governments are permitted to make themselves look good. They even indulge in cheating their own hungry populations by reshippments for political purposes, as has happened to Canadian wheat sold to Red China which turned up in Albania.

'Open Letter' Plagiarism Charged

TO THE EDITOR: I wish to enlighten those readers who might have assumed that some degree of local wit and intelligence produced the Open Letter to President Kennedy from the Committee for a Sane Navigational Policy.

This is a case of plagiarism, pure and simple. The advertisement, paid for by some of the faculty and students of this university, is not an original piece of work by those sponsors but was written by four students of Harvard University.

It was first published in the Harvard Crimson (Oct. 10, 1961). Even National Review was courteous enough to give credit where credit was due.

There are those who would make the same charge about the other Open Letter to President Kennedy concerning fallout shelters which was recently published in The Collegian. For their information, permission was obtained to use this material.

The original signers expressed the desire that this advertisement be published as

widely as possible, and they specifically asked that no credit be given to them.

-Bruce E. Knox,
Grad. Student

